

CHINA



MAIL

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, AND WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE "HONGKONG EVENING MAIL AND SHIPPING LIST."

Vol. XXV. No. 1742

號五月正年九十六百八千一英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, 5TH JANUARY, 1869.

日三十月一十年戌戊治同 PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL

LONDON: F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. HOBSON & GOSNOLD, 121, Holborn Hill, W.C. BATES HENDY & CO., 4, Old Bailey, E.C.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND: GIBBS & GORCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally: W. WHITE & BROWN, San Francisco.

CHINA: SHANGHAI, H. SOO & CO. Agents.

Departures.
Jan. 5, 1869, for Bangkok, 8, Morning, for Swatow, 8, Morning, for Hongkong, 8, Morning, for Bangkok, 8, Morning.

New Advertisements.

CERTAIN obscure German Rhymes signed with the initials W. L. having been circulated in Hongkong, the undersigned begs herewith to notify the public that he has nothing to do with their authorship.

W. LOBSCHKEID, Victoria, January 4, 1869.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ABRAHAM DAVID EZZER, in the firm of CHINESE, founded on the 31st December last, and Mr. CHARLES ELIAS SASSOON has been admitted a partner therein from this date.

E. D. SASSOON & Co., Hongkong, January 1, 1869.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM JUDSON "BYENBROOK," and Mr. GEORGE HUBERT are admitted partners in our firm.

SMITH ARCHER & Co., Hongkong, January 1, 1869.

HAIR-DRESSING ROOM.

THE undersigned begs to inform his Customers and the Public generally that the above Establishment has this day removed to 24, Hongkong Street, near to Messrs De Souza & Co. All kinds of Cutlets, shaved on modern terms.

JOAO DA ROZA, Hongkong, January 1, 1869.

FOR SALE.

WIRE ROPE from 1 in. to 3 in. Galvanized Jib HANKS, 2 in. to 3 in. Superior Bottled "ALB" and Guinness STOUT, Pump LEATHER.

FAWCETT & Co., Hongkong, January 4, 1869.

SEALED TENDERS.

SEALED "Tenders for Bills" will be received at the Office until Noon on FRIDAY, the 9th inst. for Bills on the London Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, or on the Governor General of India in Council; Calcutta, both at 30 days' sight, in exchange for current Dollars of Hongkong at 7.17.

"Bills on London" will not be drawn for sums under £1,000, and on Calcutta under Rupees 10,000.

The accepted Tenders will be at once notified to the respective parties by letter, requesting them to lodge the amount to the credit of the Commission's Account at the Oriental Bank Corporation, where a receipt will be given, on production of which at this Office the Bills will be issued.

In order to save time, it is requested that the sets of Bills required may be detailed in the margin of the Tender, and it is particularly requested that the Tenders may be in duplicate.

REDMOND UNIAOKE, Dep. Commis. Gen. Controller's Office, Commissariat, Hongkong, January 2, 1869.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a list of Premises contributed by them up to the 31st October last, to afford the distribution of the 25 per cent. Profit reserved for the Contributors to the Company.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., General Agents, Hongkong, January 2, 1869.

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Victoria, Hongkong, on Wednesday, the 20th day of January next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the statement of accounts with the Report of the Directors, and of declaring a Dividend.

By order of the Board of Directors, AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., General Agents, Hongkong, December 23, 1868.

New Advertisements.

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 4th day to the 10th day of January next inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors, AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., General Agents, Hongkong, December 23, 1868.

THE HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE General Dividend of Dollars Three Hundred and Fifty (\$350) per share will be payable at the Office of the Company, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants, on and after the 15th inst.

By order, AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., General Agents, Hongkong, December 9, 1868.

FOR SALE.

STOVES—STOVES—STOVES.

Apply to L. FRICKEL & Co., Hongkong, January 2, 1869.

BONNETT & Co.

Racing SADDLERY, JACKETS, CAPS, white CLOTH for Riding Breeches, BOOTS, TOPS, RACING SPURS, &c., &c. Horse RUGS, and all assortment of general SADDLERY.

Ladies' HATS, WREATHS, Jet JEWELLERY, &c. Gentlemen's SCARVES, and colored and white Kid Gloves.

1, Wyndham Street, Hongkong, January 2, 1869.

Ex "Mikado" & "Whitehall."

MISS ROSE HAS received a Choice Selection of French and English Fancy GOODS, suitable for BIRTHDAY and CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, also TOYS, in great variety.

Quilting, Surges, Ropes, plain and printed Flannels, Prints, Calicoes, Merinos, and all the newest designs in Woollen GOODS.

Blankets, Huckaback and Turkish Towelling, Bath Blankets, &c., &c. And, per last Overland Mail, Ladies' and Children's Hats and Bonnets.

"Silk Velvet, Velveteen, and Cloth Jackets, in the latest styles."

WELLINGTON STREET, Opposite the Catholic Chapel, Hongkong, December 8, 1868.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

NOTICE.

SHARES Nos. 205, 206 and 207, have been placed in the hands of the Society for SALE. Sealed Tenders for purchase of the same, marked "Tender for Share No." will be received until Friday, 15th January, 1869.

By order of the Board of Directors, ROBERT WATMORE, Secretary, Hongkong, December 31, 1868.

SAIL-MAKING.

FAWCETT & Co., having secured the services of an experienced Sail-Maker, are prepared to MAKE or REPAIR SAILS at very reasonable rates.

Hongkong, December 10, 1868.

EXCURSION TO SAN CHOAN AND BACK.

CONSECRATION OF THE CHAPEL ERECTED OVER THE GRAVE OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.

HIS ceremony of consecration will take place on a Sunday in January, to be named hereafter. Persons desirous of being present thereat, will be kind enough to leave their names with Messrs De Souza & Co., Hollywood Road.

It is intended to charter a steamer from Hongkong for the occasion.

By order of the Committee, J. DE SOUZA, Secretary, Hongkong, December 19, 1868.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

A young MAN (English) aged 30, of business habits, and several years' experience in Hongkong. Apply by letter, "A.B.C.," care of Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, December 26, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having PURCHASED the interest of the "WANHO STEAM BAKERY," begs to notify the Public of Hongkong and Ship Masters that he is prepared to furnish Daily Supplies of Soft BREAD in various forms, to any part of the Colony.

Also Ship BREAD of best quality and at low rates constantly on hand or baked in quantities at short notice.

Also Butter, Butter, Soda and Sugar BISCUITS by the Barrel, Tin or Pound. Also Corn and Rye MEAL, HOMINY, CORN STARCH, BICARB, SODA, Sale, and Cream TARTAR.

FLOUR of best Brands constantly on hand, supplied by the Barrel, Bag, Tin or Pound.

CAKE of all kinds baked to order.

The above is under the Superintendence of Mr. JONATHAN PARSONS, and all orders forwarded to him, at the Bakery, of left at Messrs MAEWE & Co.'s will receive prompt attention.

L. P. WARD, Hongkong, February 17, 1869.

Auctions.

GENERAL WEEKLY AUCTION.

LANE CRAWFORD & Co. will sell, by Public Auction, in their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road, on

SATURDAY.

The following GOODS, namely:— 100 doz. men's Kingwood Gloves, 50 doz. men's woollen Mitts, 25 doz. men's Undergarments, 100 doz. men's Lambwool Hosiery, 40 doz. men's Regatta Shirts, 1000 yards fancy Tweeds, 500 yards superfine Black Cloth, All just arrived and of superior quality.

Also, 500 superior Towel Musketts, 1500 lbs. Hall's best Gunpowder, 100 doz. women's Merino Hosiery, 40 cases Boker's Bitters.

An Invoice of Hats of all the newest Shapes.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, January 5, 1869.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Administrator of the Estate of the late CONSIDER BURROUSE WADIA, deceased, to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY.

the 6th day of January, 1869, at 12 o'clock, on the premises:—

THE GROUNDS, MESSUAGES and PREMISES situate in Hollywood Road, (a short distance to the westward of Messrs De Souza's Printing Office, known as section A of Inland Lot No. 55.

Also, immediately after, will be sold on the premises, the GROUNDS, MESSUAGES and PREMISES, situate in Hollywood Road, Tai Ping Shan, (a short distance to the westward of the Chinese Temple) known as Inland Lot No. 256.

For further particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance on completion of the deeds of transfer, the expenses of which to be paid by the purchaser.

Property to be at the risk of the purchaser from the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer, Hongkong, December 26, 1868.

BOWRA & Co.

will sell by Public Auction, by order of W. H. ALEXANDER, Esq., Registrar of the Supreme Court and Official Administrator, at their Rooms, on

WEDNESDAY.

6th Jan. 1869, at 11 o'clock a.m. THE EFFECTS of the late GEORGE PAYNE and LOUIS BAYBORN, consisting of Wearing Apparel, Watches, Jewellery, &c., &c.

Also, A quantity of Household FURNITURE, Barometers, Jewellery, Watches, a first rate Chronometer, Books, Wines, &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17.

Hongkong, January 4, 1869.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has been instructed to sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY.

the 15th day of January 1869, at 12 o'clock, at his Sales Rooms, Commercial Bank Buildings:

All those Lots of LAND situate at SOWKEMAN and registered in the Land Office as:

Inland Lot No. 105, containing in the whole 9,000 square feet.

Inland Lot No. 106, containing in the whole 3,000 square feet.

Inland Lot No. 107, containing in the whole 9,000 square feet.

Inland Lot No. 108, containing in the whole 3,000 square feet.

Inland Lot No. 118, containing in the whole 2,500 square feet.

Inland Lot No. 137, containing in the whole 4,000 square feet.

After which, and at the same place, will be sold

Inland Lot No. 123, containing in the whole 12,475 square feet.

For further particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance on completion of the deeds of transfer, the expenses of which to be paid by the purchaser.

Property to be at the risk of the purchaser from the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer, Hongkong, January 4, 1869.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. LANE CRAWFORD & Co. will sell, by Public Auction, in their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road, on

THURSDAY.

the 7th instant, at Noon, Sundry "HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE" and EFFECTS, the property of Messrs H. M. 73rd Regt., who have left the Colony.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, January 4, 1869.

H. B. M. Gunboats "HARDY" and "DRAKE"

will be SOLD BY AUCTION, at the NAVAL YARD, Hongkong, on

TUESDAY.

the 9th February, 1869, (unless previously disposed of by private agreement).

The "Drake" is of 238 tons and 60 h.p. power. The following are the articles to be sold with each vessel, viz:—

With the "Hardy": Hull complete, No masts or yards, 2 Anchors, 1124 Fathoms Cable, Awnings complete, with Iron Stanchions, Davits for 2 Boats, 1 Dingy, 14 feet, 4 Oars and Awnings, 2 Downton's Pumps (1 complete), A pair of 30 Horse Power high pressure engines by Messrs. MAULDEY, SONS and FIEZ, in fair working order. A set of 3 boilers, considerably worn but repairable.

Spare Gear: Cylinder Cover, 1 in No. 1, Eccentric Ring, 1 in No. 1, Piston and Rod, 1 in No. 1, Propeller (brass), 1 in No. 1, Rod connecting, complete, 1 in No. 1, Feed pump rod, 1 in No. 1, Tilge, do, 1 in No. 1, Slide, do, 1 in No. 1, Guide block, 1 in No. 1.

With the "Drake": Masts complete, Yards, do, Rigging, do, 1 Anchor, 100 Fathoms Cable, Awnings complete, Davits for 3 boats, 1 Dingy, 14 feet, 2 Oars, 2 Downton's Pumps, All standing Sails, but square foresail, A 40 Horse Power high pressure engine by Messrs. PENN AND SONS, in good working order.

The boilers of this vessel have been taken out.

Spare Gear: Cylinder Cover, 1 in No. 1, Eccentric Ring (brass), 1 in No. 1, Piston, 1 in No. 1, do Rod, 1 in No. 1, Plumber block brasses, 1 pair, Propeller (brass), 1 in No. 1, Rod connecting, complete, 1 in No. 1, Feed pump rod, 1 in No. 1, Tilge, do, 1 in No. 1, Slide, do, 1 in No. 1, Guide block, 1 in No. 1.

A. H. PRICE, Naval Storekeeper, Hongkong, November 27, 1868.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman: GEORGE JOHN HILLARD, Esq. Deputy Chairmen: CHAS. F. HEARD, Esq. W. H. FORBES, Esq. JAMES B. TAYLOR, Esq. SOLOMON D. SASSOON, Esq.

Esq. A. JOSE, Esq. WILLIAM LEMANN, Esq. JAS. P. DUNNISON, Esq. JULIUS MENKE, Esq. RICHARD ROWETT, Esq. And, E. R. BELLIOS, Esq.

Managers: VICTOR KRESSES, Esq. Chief Manager, SHANGHAI, DAVID MACLEAY, Esq. Chief Manager, LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum, "6" "4 per cent. " "12" "5 per cent. " "LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED. Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drifts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

VICTOR KRESSES, Chief Manager, Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, June 17, 1868.

Shipping.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A. American barque "PEKIN," W. F. SETMOUR, Master, will have quick despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Hongkong, December 28, 1868.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The British Barque "LOTA," 472 Tons Register, Apply to GIBBS, LIVINGSTON & Co., Hongkong, December 28, 1868.

FOR NEW YORK.

The British barque "GENDOVEER," Captain Wilson, will load here and at Whampoa, and have immediate despatch for the above port.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Hongkong, December 23, 1868.

FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY.

The Dutch barque "ZEPHYR," Capt. OOSTROM, will have quick despatch for the above ports.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Hongkong, December 23, 1868.

FOR SYDNEY (DIRECT).

The British Barque "MERKUR," Captain KUNDE, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JOHN BURD & Co., Hongkong, December 9, 1868.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The N. German barque "ALBATROSS," Capt. OCKEN, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., Hongkong, December 15, 1868.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

To follow the "Marie," the British ship "WILLIAM WATSON," Captain RUSSELL, will have quick despatch for the above port.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Hongkong, December 2, 1868.

Notices to Consignees.

THE following cases have been landed and stored at the risk and expense of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery:

Ex "Hoegly," 31st October, 1868. 1 case Arms, C. BERTHARD, Principal Agent, Hongkong, December 9, 1868.

S. S. "CATHERINE APCAR" FROM SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

CONSIGNES of Cargo by the above named steamer are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter signature to the Undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

GIBBS, LIVINGSTON & Co., Hongkong, January 2, 1869.

"BANDA," FROM LIVERPOOL.

THE above named vessel having arrived in Harbour, Consignees of Cargo by her are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for counter signature and take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Hongkong, January 2, 1869.

Notices of Firms.

regularly requested that the general public be addressed to the case to individuals by and inconvenience in business will thereby be

SPONSORS.

open to all who wish to legitimate grounds, but less responsible for the opinions.

addressed to this paper by the name of the for publication, but as with.

very description ex- "China Mail" Office, charges, by ARLES A. SAINT.

0 CENTS. The Proposed Move- Mail Steam Packets of for the Year 1869, Majesty's Postmaster

China Mail Office, per 26, 1868.

QUERIES IN JAPAN. Vol. 2. READY.

or January, 1869, will Text and Title-Page for which concludes with, month.

CONTENTS. and of Hung Cheng alution Dance and Homoeopathy in Chi- (ice) Mode of Spelling Southern Sung Dy- Kwei and the Mings; Cattle in Formosa; Umbrellas; The use of Bridge Building; More

the Army and Navy, ing; Chinese Cannon; Drugs; The of the Dead near Cal-

Yax Insect.—Dialects, —Chinese Official —The former ac- —The Eight Gods, —Introduction of ple.—Cochin China; —The Paper; The Ter- —Nambour Books —Nambour to Coa-

2nd January, 1869.

NA MAIL.

DAY, JAN. 5, 1869.

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regards the second consideration, gold is the necessary unit, from considerations based explicitly upon the needs and application of modern civilization. Yet are tempted to extract a portion of the passage, which deals with this portion of the question. In the operation of modern commerce, says the writer,

"The sums to be paid are large, and therefore the medium in which they are paid should be easily. Silver is the characteristic currency of early nations and nations. By comparison it is plentiful, and therefore cheap; the small amounts which early trade required were best paid in it, and therefore it was used. But now large transactions require a different medium. The more costly the unit the fewer the pieces to be counted, and the easier the use of the currency."

And again, speaking of the necessity of such a unit even in transactions where paper is used instead of bullion, "The object of account concerns all possible transactions, whether they are resolved upon or not; coin is only used in actual transactions, and not by any means in all those. A high unit of reckoning is of primary importance, for it is the basis of all trade, and the best way of attaining it is by selecting some costly gold coin and making it our unit. * * * Very possibly if we selected silver, now mining discoveries might begin to reduce its value. The notion of a commodity whose cost is constant, and whose value to other articles does not alter, is imaginary. * * * Every business like all business is rough; we must take the metal that suits best, of the whole. * * * The risk of depreciation being only what we see, we had best take gold; which we can pay in it and reckon in it the easiest."

Many other arguments are adduced, but that relating to the third assertion, this necessity of a decimal coinage, seems to us the weakest. It is urged that it is a "natural" mode of computation and is familiar to us because we have ten fingers and toes. The natural selection of the decimal system is open to doubt, but we admit the conclusion, though on different grounds. The question then of course arises, which coinage is most suitable for international use? or what modifications are necessary in existing systems to render any one capable of becoming an international standard?

The English Pound is admitted, with some qualifications, to be the best suited as an answer to the first and second questions, but its subdivisions are pronounced hopeless for the purpose in view. Objection is taken to the dollar (the ten-dollar gold eagle seems to be overlooked as a high "gold unit"), and the coinage of France, Germany, and Spain are also pronounced against. Our present object lies however not in discussing their defects but in pointing out the absurdity of asking China, which possesses a currency of silver and copper only, to join in a convention of which the first principle, admitted by all the financial economists of Europe, whatever their opinions upon other details, is a "high gold unit." We have not yet succeeded in inducing the Chinese as a nation to accept even the dollar currency, much less any other silver currency. On the contrary, the first thing done with Hongkong dollars when received new from the colonial

treasury was to melt them down into bullion! And yet on behalf of a nation which feels such need of an international currency that it melts down at the earliest opportunity the best specimens of coined money, as regards fineness and convenience, yet produced in the East, the envoy undertakes to enter into a convention, for the purpose of advancing trade and civilization, to establish a "unity of money," etc. Even were the silver coinage of the west universally accepted in China, the complete absence of gold as a circulating medium is an insuperable bar to any such arrangement. Of course if China is to be taken possession of by Western powers, a gold currency will become not merely a probability but a necessity. We commend to the perusal of any who were inclined to believe in the possibility of the China of today entering upon any such undertaking the following concluding paragraph from the journal as quoted above:—

"Silver was the old currency of Europe; gold a mere article of dealing and traffic. Silver is the best currency for early times because it is easy; just as gold is the best currency for ripe ages because it is dear. Gradually there has been a transition from the metal of early times to the metal of late times. The English system makes the dearer metal—gold—the standard, uses gold alone in considerable payments. But it uses silver as a medium for small payments, and discards all notion of a real comparison of its value with the value of gold. Twenty shillings do not really make a £. The value is arbitrary, and the quantity coined is arbitrary. Gold coinage circulates at its true value, and an artificial silver coinage circulates at an abnormal value because of its regulated quantity."

And yet a country where silver alone circulates at its intrinsic value is to help in the task of reorganizing the world's currency!

"PROGRESS" IN CHINA.

It would seem strange that, amidst the many arguments brought forward in support of foreign enterprise in China, but little prominence has been given to an inevitable law of social progress which, despite theories or fancies, demonstrates its existence by absolute facts. This law, summarized in the words "Demand creates supply and supply increases demand," is there before demand the supply must cease, and must ever remain, at the root of all attempts at improvement, whether they take the form of improved means of transit, the establishment of new ports, or the "opening up" of the empire; and it is, we think, being unduly kept in the background in all our dealings with the Chinese. Foreigners who are perfectly acquainted with the practical influence

which this law exercises over all their undertakings are especially apt to forget that "improvement," as presented to the Chinese mind, does not take the form of an experiment, whose continuance depends upon success, but of a violation of the ordinary laws which regulate commerce, just as does war, rebellion, or any other circumstance which for the time suspends the ordinary conditions of civil life. The advocates of Railways and Telegraphs for instance have never gone beyond urging their introduction. Secure in their knowledge of and belief in the past success of mechanical enterprise, it has never occurred to them to see forth the possibility of China proving an exception to the conclusions based upon experience in "civilized" countries. The Chinese officials simply believe that if the railway system were begun it would, like the old man of the sea, be a perpetual load upon them; no matter how useful they proved to the load. We do not mean to say that this is the first or most cogent reason for their backwardness in entertaining any such proposals. But it does seem that while the political aspect of such undertakings has been much enlarged upon, their commercial inducements have been unduly kept in the background.

Much the same style of argument may be used as regards the opening of new ports, or further, the throwing open of China generally. While the utter abandonment of any concession, once granted would not be likely, its continuing to be availed of would be in the like manner: de- pendent upon its being mutually advantage- ous. We say "mutually," because it is an impossibility for any advantages of trade to attach solely to one of the two parties to it. Throughout our more peace- ful negotiations with the Chinese, there would seem to be but one side—the per- manent and successful side—presented to their view. When we have clear "rights" to demand, this matters but little. On the contrary, if we once admit the principle of coercion to suit our own views, we must abandon any interested reasoning at all, as affecting the result we aim at. It is only on those cases where force is neither just nor necessary that we err in giving a one-sided view of the questions discussed.

LOCAL.

We are glad to welcome the reappearance of our Portuguese contemporary, *O Echo do Povo*. It was resuscitated yesterday. The Portuguese section of the community living under Sir Richard MacDonnell's rule is rich and numerous enough to support a newspaper in Hongkong, and we may fairly indulge the hope that its members are not insensible to the value of a free press.

A CORONER'S INQUEST, which has been harassing the Coroner and a Jury during the holiday season, was concluded yesterday afternoon by a verdict of "accidental death." It appears that a drummer named Augustus Seymour fell into, or was knocked or pushed into, the water at the Government Wharf on Christmas Day, during a southerly wind, drunken embarkation or disembarkation of a number of soldiers of both regiments (73rd and 75th). The inquest was remarkable chiefly from the fact that a large number of European witnesses were examined with a result no more satisfactory than would have been the case had the witnesses been Chinese; and the reason is evident, all being more or less "under the influence." Deceased fell into the water from a sampan, and was drowned: no more is or ever will be known.

TO-DAY'S POLICE.

Mr. May was on the Bench, and only a few unimportant cases came forward.

Mr. A. E. Benjamin (of Messrs Gubbay & Co.) and the complainor of the said firm were brought up on a summons, at the instance of a chair-cooler, for having assaulted the said chair-cooler. It appeared from the evidence of the cooler and his companion that he carried Mr. Benjamin on Thursday last, and had not been paid. Upon going to Mr. Benjamin's home on Friday, he was told to come back by and by. Saturday at 10.30, the cooler again went, when he was so severely kicked and abused by both defendants that he had to go to hospital for two days with an injury in the groin. (The complainant) was still weak, though better. Inspector Grimes (who was on duty) stated that on Saturday the cooler came to the Charge Room, saying he had been kicked by a Jew; he was bleeding profusely from the groin, and Mr. Goodlake sent him to Hospital and granted it remission. (This was corroborated by one or two gentlemen in Court, as none of the many officers of the Court had the presence of mind to do so, the profuse bleeding only having been elicited, as his Worship said, quite by accident.) Defendant No. 1 said he was stepping into his chair on Saturday when he was accosted by the cooler and asked for money; he (Benjamin) did not know whether the complainor had paid the cooler or not. He was very busy, and referred the cooler to the complainor, but the cooler caught hold of his chair, and said "no can go," upon which he (Benjamin) returned and ordered the payment by the complainor of 30 cents. Benjamin at first thought he did not kick the cooler, and then he said he was sore he did not, adding to the Bench, "Oh no, my dear Sir." Cooler might have got the injury somehow, as there were about fifty other coolies there. The complainor said that he paid the cooler thirty cents, and as \$800 were being counted, and a number of coolies came in, he put them out, pushing them only with his hands. Complainant's defence, amounting in all to 940 tael's weight, for every packet that quantity he had (in first defence) as to the kicking, by the defendant Benjamin and Complainor, although Benjamin appeared considerably amused at first, did not smile so much as they had previously done. Mr. May then addressed the defendants. This was one of those cases which could have been prevented by the payment at the time of the cooler's hire: the cooler's time was their means of living; and it was a great inconvenience for coolies to have thus to run after their rightful payment. First defendant was of course fully employed with no doubt important business, and referred the poor cooler to the complainor, who in his

turn was likewise fully occupied, and thus an injury was done to the cooler. Counting the \$800 might have been sent aside for half-a-minute till three 10-cent pieces had been given to the cooler; but instead, the Complainor followed the example of his master and turned the cooler out of the office. It was pretty clear that the cooler was injured severely then, although defendant's could not say how. Doubtless the cooler had been in distress, but he ought not to have been put off as he was. Benjamin was then ordered to pay a fine of \$5, and \$2 amends to the cooler; while the Complainor was ordered to pay a mulct of \$3. The fine was paid.

A miserable-looking black boy appeared in rags to ask for relief; but it was found that he had been over and over again in Gaol for drunkenness, laziness and for begging—in fact, the same boy who was formerly represented as the "pest" of Gibb's house. His Worship said he would consider the matter. Applicant said he was a Roman Catholic, and attended Union Church.

Two chair-coolers were charged with obstruction; but having refused to show their numbers, and Mr. Deane (acting superintendent) failed to appear against them, and was reported sick. His Worship said he was perhaps fortunate for the cooler; he was perhaps protected by the cooler; but only when they were under the laws. Prisoner, under the circumstances were discharged.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION COURT. January 5, 1869. (Before the Hon. Judge BAILL.)

Only a very few cases appeared on the roll this morning, and a number of them were struck out, owing to the non-appearance of the parties.

His Honor gave judgment in the application of Mr. Caldwell (on behalf of the Trustees of the Sailor's Home) for exemption from local taxes for that institution, on account of its being a charitable institution, and carried on for charitable purposes. The Judge remarked that he found that the wording of the Ordinance was too strong for him; he was therefore bound to refuse the application for exemption from local rates, as he could not satisfy himself that the Sailor's Home was a bona fide charitable institution, or conducted exclusively for purely charitable purposes.

Mr. Caldwell referred to the lease, in which the institution was spoken of distinctly as being for charitable purposes, and fell back upon the former agreement that the bowling alley and engine were used as a means of support solely for the benefit of the Home and for the use of the inmates. His Honor remarked that, however praiseworthy the object of the Home was, he could not get over the exclusive tone of the Ordinance, and therefore was compelled to refuse the application. The legislature, notwithstanding, had power to remit the rates.

A. Abdulatif v. Kau Loong and Another, \$261.78.—Mr. Pollard, instructed by Mr. Caldwell, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Hayllar, instructed by Mr. Hazeland, appeared for the defendants. This was a case of dispute regarding the touch of a certain purchase of gold made by plaintiff from the defendants. It appears that the plaintiff purchased, on 12th November 1867, two lots of gold leaf, from the defendants—one lot of tael 200, at \$23.70 per tael, amounting to \$4,740; and another lot of tael 100, at \$23.75, amounting to \$2,375; in all \$7,115. The terms of the purchase were made in the presence of a certain touch, and the plaintiff agreed touch, the difference in value would be allowed. The claim now made for loss-tail was based upon a Bombay Mint assay report. From the evidence of the plaintiff and his comrades, it appeared that the gold leaf purchased was, as usual, done up in packages of fifty taels each, and from each of these packages, according to contract, three leaves were extracted for assay at the Bombay Mint. After having been forwarded to Bombay and there assayed, these eighteen leaves (six musters) were returned with the report that they were deficient in touch, some being only 94, while the highest was only 97, instead of 100, as per agreement.

Mr. Hayllar, for defendants, raised an objection as to the identity of these packages, and urged that the universal custom was to forward the packets unopened to the Mint-master at Bombay. Since there had been no similar cases in the Mint-master's hands, during which statements contradictory of the present evidence were made; and since the musters were kept by the plaintiff for six months before they were sent to the Bombay Mint to be assayed, they had no security or clear proof that these were the identical musters taken from the packets assayed upon. A nomenclature had been given against plaintiff in May in two cases upon the same grounds, viz, that the contract was not sufficiently proved; and during the touching of these cases, mention was made of some gold having been sent to the Hongkong Mint for assay, which fact was now confused among the other cases. Again, it went against plaintiff that he came now with a different case altogether from that he had laid before the Court on a previous occasion.—Mr. Hayllar proceeded to prove by the evidence of Messrs Hazeland and D. R. Caldwell that contradictory statements were made regarding the non-identity of the packages.

Mr. Pollard, touching the remark made by his learned friend that there was no security against a fraudulent purchaser, said it was distinctly guarded against by the fact that the leaf was marked by the chop of the gold shop, so that no fraud could possibly take place. He submitted that the evidence he had submitted had never been touched by his learned friend. But to speak of fraud in this case when all the packages were low in touch, was rather surprising. Altogether there had been four separate purchases of gold from the defendants, amounting in all to 940 tael's weight; for every packet that quantity he had (in Court) musters and assay reports, and while there was not a single packet over 97 touch, all some were as low as 94. There could thus be little chance of packets, all being deficient in touch, and it was rather unexpected on defendants' part to quibble about the bundle from which the musters in question had been taken, when his witnesses had declared the fact, and they had not been contradicted. It mattered not whether the gold was sent to the Hongkong Mint or the Bombay Mint; they were all short, and the musters and the assay reports were there signed and sealed before them. He therefore continued, that, spite of the objections

raised by his learned friend, there was nothing against his case whatever; and he claimed the sum of \$7,115 as lost, sustained on account of the inferiority of the touch of the gold sold to his client for 100-tael metal.

His Honor reserved his judgment until next Tuesday, as he wished to look over his notes of the previous cases.

CORRESPONDENCE. MR. MORENO'S ISLAND. To the Editor of the "China Mail."

Sir,—The island reported to have been offered to the United States by the Italian Moreno is situated on the Equator, a little to the Westward of Malacca, and has been known for some years by the name of Sumatra. The position assigned it by the *China Express* on the China coast was wrong, as from the first Moreno in his statements to the *Nippon* press, located it in the Malayan Archipelago. Moreno in his autobiography as furnished to the public through the columns of the *Herald*, claims to have been Chief of staff to Nana Sahib, (a statement which must endear him to every Englishman), and to have taken a hand and held the bow in all the free fights in the East for the last 20 years; but upon careful enquiry, I find that the annals of the *Taoeping* rebellion know him not. Gen. Ward's officers ignore the man, but sundry Italian residents here acknowledge to have helped a miserable loafer out of the Colony, named Cesar Moreno, who was hanging upon Colonial ships, and sent him to Suva, where, after a while he got to Sumatra, and was heard of for a while at the court of one of the native princes in the interior, whence he suddenly emerges with the island of Sumatra under his arm, and after hawking it through Europe without getting a bid, finally attempts the very bold but hopeless task of taking in Mr. Seward, without exception the wisest diplomatist of his age, and the least likely to be done, especially by a foreign adventurer whose antecedents are so excessively lazy. That the island was offered for sale, I have no doubt; that Mr. Seward received him courteously, I have no doubt; that he did not decline the proffered, I have no doubt; but that he intends, ever did intend, or ever will intend, or think of buying, I do doubt most decidedly; in fact, I can scarcely imagine anything more absurd than such a supposition.

BRICKS. HYDROGRAPHIC NOTICE. "RIFLEMEN'S" SURVEYS.

GULF OF SIAM.—BALABAC STRAIT. The following information has been received from Staff-Commander J. V. Reed, commanding H. M. Surveying Vessel *Rifleman*, and is published for general information.

GULF OF SIAM. * John Wade Reed—Commander Fitzroy, of H. M. Gun Vessel *Avon*, in making a passage from Singapore to Bangkok recently, passed over and carefully searched about the position ascribed to the doubtful *John Wade* reef, 10° 40' N. long. 101° 48' E., but no sign of danger could be discovered. This very doubtful reef has been frequently looked for by other vessels with the like result, and its existence is altogether discredited by those accustomed to the navigation of the Gulf of Siam.

Sinapore Reef, said to lie in lat. 11° 49' N., long. 101° 19' E., was also searched for in the *Avon* with no better success; nothing like danger could be met with in the vicinity. Captain Bush, Harbour Master at Bangkok, was sent by the Siamese Government in a war steamer to search for this reef; he was accompanied by the officer of the *Emmanuel* who made the observations. Captain Bush reports that after a careful search of nearly 3 days, under very favorable circumstances, the mountain of Chong Samit, of which a bearing had been taken from the *Emmanuel*, being plainly visible, he was unable to discover anything like danger in the vicinity. The Officer of the ship that the supposed danger was seen from aloft only, and not from the deck, and is sure that the look-out man was deceived by some temporary appearance—such, for instance, as might be caused by a tide ripple, or shoal of fish.

Reported Shoal.—The position of a shoal reported in 1864, to lie in lat. 11° 59' N., long. 101° 10' E., was also passed over in the *Avon*; the soundings on and near the spot were 20 fathoms. This doubtful danger appears to have found a place on the chart from very insufficient data. *Remarks*.—There appears to be, indeed, nothing beyond the shadow of a reason for crediting the existence of any one of the above-mentioned doubtful dangers, while on the other hand there is very strong presumptive evidence that none of them really do exist. In the first place, Captain Orton, of the Siamese steamer *Chow-Phya*, who has made between Singapore and Bangkok on an average two voyages a month for the last seven years, states that he has passed over and near to the whole of the above positions many times; anxiously looking out for dangers, but never discovering any. Captain Orton has kept very careful records of his voyages, and the numerous tracks upon his charts show that it would have been next to an impossibility for his vessel to have escaped accident had any one of these dangers really existed. Then hundreds of sailing vessels proceed up and down the Gulf every year, and none, with the exception of the *John Wade*—and there is no proof that she was lost from striking on a rock—having met with an accident near any of the localities referred to. I think these considerations, together with the results of the authentic examinations which have been made, sufficient to justify me in recommending that the whole of them be expunged from the chart.

Condor reef, a sunken reef upon which the Bremen barque of that name was totally lost in February 1860, was reported to lie in lat. 10° 42' N., long. 102° 48' E. Navigating Lieutenant Ellis of H. M. S. *Rifles* was recently sent in H. M. Gun-boat *Wesley* to determine the exact position of this danger. Bad weather prevented the complete accomplishment of this object, but it was discovered about 3 miles eastward of the position given above in lat. 10° 41' N., long. 102° 51' E. Lieutenant Ellis believes, however, that he saw the reef near this spot, but the wind and sea were too high to allow him to decide the matter positively, and he was most reluctantly compelled to relinquish the search. There appears to be

no doubt, however, that the reef exists near the spot indicated, and the locality must be avoided. The Bar and Entrance of the Mangan River has lately been re-surveyed by Lieutenant Ellis. The depths on the bar remain the same as at the period of the *Saracen's* survey, in 1856, but the 3-fathoms line outside it is about 2 of a mile nearer the shore, and the shallow water inside the fishing stakes appears to have extended about the same distance in the same direction. The mangrove on the eastern bank at the Entrance has grown out over the mud flat about a quarter of a mile; but the breadth of the navigable channel remains the same. The strong phos and freshes have swept farther to the Eastward that portion of the East bank which fronts the mouth of the river, while the elbow of the West bank is now a mile northward of its former position; thus altering the direction of the channel inside the fishing stakes.

Directions.—The leading mark for crossing the bar given on the chart, viz., "The high trees on East and West points in one" cannot now be distinguished; the best plan is to bring the lights like a mound, and is the first land seen on making the river—to bear North, and cross the bar, keeping it on that bearing till near the fishing stakes. Having passed through the stakes, a N.E. to E.—Easterly course should be steered until the look-out house just outside West point, bears N.W. 2 N., when the vessel should be edged away to the northward. A red-roofed house, about a mile inside the entrance of the river, bearing N.W. leads close along the northern edge of the West flat; it must therefore bear to the westward of N.W. to clear it.

It must be borne in mind that the soundings become hard when nearing the East bank, which are composed principally of mud, and very soft when nearing the West flat, which is all soft mud.

Lieutenant Ellis searched in vain for the four piles of stones sunk across the mouth of the river, and said to have as little as three feet over them. He found one mass of stones about two-thirds of the way across the channel on the eastern side, but over which there was 1½ fathoms at low water; he could find no less water anywhere about the entrance.

BALABAC STRAIT. Balabac Island.—The survey of the west coast of this island has been completed and dangerous reefs and shoals found to extend off it for a distance of nearly 7 miles.

The Sundry island of Horsburgh, in about lat. 7° 45' N., long. 116° 47' E., does not exist; 94 fathoms were obtained on the spot.

Balambangan Island.—The west coast of this island was also surveyed. A shore reef fronts the whole of it, extending off a point a quarter of a mile at the southern end, but from the bay at the northern part to a distance of nearly 2½ miles.

Off the north point of the island, the shore reef projects half a mile, and a 3-fathoms patch lies a mile off it; the point should not be approached nearer than a mile-and-a-half.

Balabac Strait.—Considerable progress has been made with the survey of this Strait, but pending its completion, when a full description will be published, it seems only necessary to warn navigators that the southern edge of the large reef extending from the Mangsee island, far to the westward, projects a mile farther southward than it is shown to do on the Admiralty Chart. The Strait must be navigated with great caution.

JOHN W. REED, Staff-Commander, in charge of China Sea Survey, H. M. Surveying vessel *Rifleman*, Singapore, 21st December 1868.

* See Admiralty charts, China Sea sheet 2, and Palawan Island.

RELIGIOUS TENDENCIES.

There are few things in common between the moderate and the extreme sections of the Rationalists in religion; between those who are content with the teaching of Alford and those who sympathize with the views of Porell and Colenso. A hundred varying shades of thought and of belief may be pointed out among both Churchmen and Dissenters in our time, which were practically unknown, or, at least, unprevalent at the beginning of the century. A notoriety of opinion applied to the Old and the New Testament, has led to the questioning, in part, of their claim to be regarded as of binding obligation either historically or in matters of faith; and the one key that has opened the door to the varying throng of doubts and controversies is the acceptance of the proposition that the scope and the tenor of the Scriptures, whether Judaic or Christian, is to be gathered from a broad and comprehensive study of their meaning, untrammelled and unchallenged, by the apparently incongruous significance of words or phrases taken literally. While verbal inspiration was adhered to as an article of faith, the choice lay between acceptance as a whole, or rejection as a whole, of what was offered as the Book or Word of God. We hear comparatively little now of either naked alternatives in the decisions of individual men. The most sceptical are fain to acknowledge the value, as history, poetry, and ethics, of large portions of the writings whose divine inspiration they deny. And many, on the other hand, whose purity of life and devotional feeling are unquestionable, confess themselves perplexed with misgivings as to the authenticity of much that is bound up with the records and the maxims, the homilies and the hymns, the regard with profound veneration. The latest exponent of the latter and more liberal view is the eloquent chairman for the present year of the Congregational Union of England, the Rev. Dr. Raleigh, whose inaugural address, delivered in May last, contained some avowals on this subject that seem to have fairly taken away the breath of many who were previously reckoned amongst his admirers. The leading object of his discourse to the assembled pastors of the influential communion to which he belongs, was to invite them to free and fearless enquiry into the foundations of the faith they taught. He urged them to face the great questions of the day wherever they appear to come in collision with the teachings of revelation. Physical facts ought to be accepted without hesitation, whithersoever the inferences from them might lead; moral facts, whether historical, biographical, traditional, or ethical, ought never to be doubted, because they never could be endangered by seeming antagonism with the facts elucidated by science. He preached courage in investigation, and diligence in inquiry, as the urgent and pressing duties of the hour; and in doing so, he did not hesitate to say:

"False issues may easily be raised. Adjacent difficulties may be shunted into the historic line. But in itself the case is simple. It is not a question of mere misreading of facts into which the question, between science and religion is often put. It is a question of the binding together of more than sixty little books, tracts, letters, written at sundry times, in different countries, in successive ages of the world—claiming for the book, just as we have it now, divine infallibility in every letter and line. We need not wonder—we may rejoice that such a pretension is decisively rejected by thinking men, as a pretension which, in fact, can only be verified by the co-ordinate supposition of a constantly inspired and infallible authority somewhere in the church. No. It is just as certain that there are errors and mistakes in the Bible, considered as a human book (which, however, do not affect the substance of its inspiration, or impair the certainty we have of the complete communication of the divine meaning in it), as it is certain that fallible men wrote the several parts of it, distinguished and selected them one by one from other contemporary writings, copied them from manuscripts, translated them from one language into another. But here is our case: That out of this book, as history, and out of other histories, contemporary and subsequent, there rise up to our view, first dimly in type and shadow, then clearly in personal life, the great facts which stand at the heart of Christianity, the birth, the labours, the miracles, the sufferings, the death, the resurrection of Jesus of Nazareth. These, by emphasis, are our facts. These proved, we consider that, substantially, all is proved. These disproved, all is lost."

A STRANGE REVELATION. (London Examiner.)

That the question of war against Prussia has been discussed in the Senate Council at Paris, is a fact about which no reasonable doubt can be entertained. The following we can guarantee as coming from so excellent a source that it would be difficult to find one more trustworthy. The information we are about to introduce rests, in fact, on the testimony of a French ex-Minister of European relations.

It was a short time after the battle of Sadova that the French demands for an indemnification on the Rhine, which had been confidentially made at Berlin, unexpectedly just with a refusal. The Luxembourg question subsequently came on the tapis; but there, too, an unexpected obstacle presented itself. Under these circumstances, Marshal Niel gained the ear of the Emperor, who until then had refrained from showing any warlike inclination; and the subject of direct and immediate hostile action against Prussia was laid before the State Council. The arguments of the war party carried the day. Marshal Niel saw himself, in his mind's eye, already on the eve of a road, in his opinion too long deferred, interrupted by various measures preparatory for war, were fixed upon. It was decided to throw an army of 80,000 men into Luxembourg. When the Council separated, Marshal Niel and one of his colleagues were radiant. All the others felt deeply impressed with the gravity of the situation.

The following morning a Minister, whose name we do not feel at liberty to quote, had an audience of the Emperor, respecting the resolution which had been taken. The reply of the Emperor was: "It is impossible; we are not prepared; there are neither men nor means sufficient for it!" On hearing this strange and quiet refusal of all that had been decided on the night before, the perplexed statesman, who was firmly wedded to Marshal Niel's views, reminded his Majesty of the discussions which had taken place on those objections, and of the measures that had been decreed. "It is impossible!" Louis Napoleon quietly repeated, and the Minister had to suppress his wonder and chagrin.

Great was the excitement which followed in the circle of the initiated. "The Emperor is very ill!" some said. "That man dishonours us!" exclaimed one whose feelings were stung to the quick. But there was no appeal from Caesar, and, for the time being, the war-party had simply to subsist.

THE "BLACK QUESTION."—The "irrepressible conflict" is making himself felt in America. A correspondent of an English paper says—"It is in Louisiana that the fruits of the present order of things are the ripest. It has been the longest under the military rule, and since General Butler was the first set up over it, it has been under the most stringent rule. I remember Marshal Niel making the strongest statement of the feeling of the English colonists in Ireland toward the government of James II. He says it was what the feeling of the whites of New Orleans would be were their town to be held by a negro garrison. This is now the fact, and even more than this. For they are compelled to compete with negroes who were but yesterday their slaves, for all civic offices, or else to hand them over to the negroes altogether. On Wednesday a case of a naked election took place. Two whites were ousted from the legislature of the state to make room for two negroes, and of the five commissioners of police for New Orleans, under the arrangement which has just begun to operate, two members are black and three are white. It is not credible that men should be thus brought into intimate official relations with men with whom they can maintain no social relations whatever without a state of feeling resulting on both sides which the slightest provocation will cause to break out into violence. These also who are now surprised, that no actual conflict has come out of it as yet. A bright and beautiful bird's Hope! It will come to us amid the darkness, and sing the sweetest song, when our spirits are sad; and when the low soul is weary, and longs to pass away, it warbles its sunniest notes, and tightens again the slender fibres of our hearts that grief has been tearing away.

WHAT is that which has got feet and nails, but no legs, toes, or claws?—A yard measure.

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Post-Office Notifications

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1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

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without reference to the Head Office; as
was previously required by the Board.
ESTABLISHED BY ROBERT S. WALSH & CO. 28
Agents Royal Insurance Company
Hongkong, January 6, 1865.

NOTICE
THE Undersigned having received extend-
ed limits from THE ROYAL INSURANCE

On any one first-class Building, or on Goods stored therein — in Hongkong, \$60,000; in Macao \$45,000.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co^s,
Agents Royal Insur. Company of Liverpool.
Hongkong, June 17, 1864.

REDUCTION
IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM FOR
FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned have (as already intimated in their Circular dated 14th October last) received authority from the Secretary of the ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY to Reduce the rate of Premium under certain circumstances: on PRIVATE

RESIDENCES and on FURNITURE and EFFECTS, therein contained.

In cases of DWELLING-HOUSES removed from the Town, the rate of Premium will be *Three-quarters per Cent.* in place of *One per Cent.* per Annum as hitherto charged; and in cases of Residences, so situated, being detached or semi-detached, the rate will be further reduced to *One-half per Cent.*

The Royal's Annual Rates for FIRE INSURANCE on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will therefore remain as follows, until further notice, viz. :—
Detached and semi-detached.
Dwelling-Houses (removed from the Town) and their Contents, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Other *Dwelling-Houses* (similarly situated) and their Contents, 1 per cent.

Contents, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
First Class *China House* and
their Contents, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Other Risks as per special arrangement.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, November 9, 1866.

OF SHANGHAI.
A DIVIDEND of (8 per cent.) Eight per cent. has been declared on the net Premium contributed to the above Association for the Year ending 30th September, 1867.
Policy holders will please send in particulars of their contribution to that date to the Undersigned.
RUSSELL & Co

Hongkong, September 8, 1868. 11

**PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF
SAN FRANCISCO.**

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company are prepared to grant Poli-
cies against **FIRE, on BUILDINGS and
GOODS,** at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, February 6, 1867.

BATAVIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above named COMPANY are prepared to grant Policies against SEA RISKS, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, April 1, 1866.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI

THE Undersigned having been appointed Secretaries and Agents of this Association, are prepared to issue Policies upon Marine Risks at current rates of premium. Policies can be made payable in London.

New York, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Foochow and Shanghai.

In addition to the usual brokerage this Association returns to the assured of each year at the close of each current year, fifteen (15) per cent of the profits of the Company for that year divided pro rata to the amount of premium paid by each policy-holder.

RUSSELL & CO.

Hongkong, March 2, 1867. ACSBELL & Co. tf.

**PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY
OF SAN FRANCISCO.**

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY are prepared to grant Policy covering Marine Risks, at the current rates.

rates.

RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, July 6, 1866.

**SAMARANG SEA AND
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF
SAMARANG.**

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents in Macao for the above named
Company, situated at the ...

Company are prepared to grant *ronches*,
covering Marine Risks at the current Rates.
RAYNAL & Co.
Macao, August 4. 1866.

DE. OOSTERLING
SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY OF BATAVIA.

SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above named Companies are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks on the usual terms. **SIEMSEN & Co.**
 Hongkong, August 1866.

NOTICE.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

From and after this date the following Rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances:—

Not exceeding one month,	} of the Annual rate.
Above one month and not exceeding	

3 months,..... 1 " " "
Above 3 months
and not exceed-
ing 6 months,.... 1 " " "
Above 6 months,.... the full annual rate.
TURNER & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, April 18, 1868,

